

# Questions Booklet

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English 33 English 33 English 33

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## January 1994



# English 33

## Part B: Reading

### Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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**January 1994**  
**English 33 Part B: Reading**  
**Questions Booklet**  
**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**

**Description**

**Part B: Reading** contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 7 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

***Time allotted: 2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.***

**Instructions**

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

**Answer Sheet**

(A) (B) (C)

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.

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**I. Read the excerpt from *The Winslow Boy* on pages 1 to 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 11.**

1. Ronnie is being questioned by Sir Robert because
  - A. Sir Robert is prosecuting Ronnie for theft
  - B. Ronnie has not yet had the chance to tell his story
  - C. Sir Robert is deciding whether or not to defend Ronnie
  - D. Ronnie is obviously a practiced liar who needs humbling
2. A statement that suggests that Ronnie may be innocent is
  - A. “ ‘I’ve reported it to the Petty Officer’ ” (line 28)
  - B. “ ‘They all look so much alike’ ” (line 31)
  - C. “I wrote: ‘Charles K. Elliott’ ” (line 46)
  - D. “I thought it would be safer” (line 108)
3. Ronnie’s admission that he knew exactly how to write Elliott’s signature suggests that Ronnie is
  - A. gullible and foolish
  - B. daring but foolhardy
  - C. candid but manipulative
  - D. straightforward and honest
4. Sir Robert is **most likely** interested in the fact that Charles Elliott did not tell Ronnie about his money order because it suggests that
  - A. Ronnie might be protecting Elliott
  - B. Ronnie is lying about his part in the theft
  - C. Elliott is a prankster who is playing a joke on Ronnie
  - D. Elliott might know more about the theft than he has revealed

*Continued*

5. Sir Robert is **most** convinced to take Ronnie's case by the fact that Ronnie

- A. clearly remembers the details of that July day
- B. frankly admits his practising of Elliott's signature
- C. steadfastly maintains his innocence under questioning
- D. strongly denies cashing the money order for five shillings

6. In lines 86 and 87, Sir Robert adopts a tone of voice that is

- A. sarcastic
- B. commanding
- C. sympathetic
- D. encouraging

7. Ronnie's response to the report of the handwriting expert, Mr. Ridgley-Pearce (lines 89–100), shows that Ronnie is

- A. saddened by the mounting evidence against him
- B. shaken by the implied contradiction of his story
- C. impressed by the judgment of a famous person
- D. determined to maintain his version of the truth

8. The detail that could confirm Ronnie's story about waiting outside the C.O.'s office is that Ronnie had

- A. waited twenty-five minutes to ask for permission
- B. put his money in his locker so that it would be safe
- C. asked another cadet to go with him to the post office
- D. requested permission to go downtown at a quarter past two

9. Sir Robert aggressively questions Ronnie (lines 140–148) because Sir Robert wants to

- A. force Ronnie to admit his guilt
- B. push Ronnie to the point of tears
- C. show his contempt for Ronnie's story
- D. test Ronnie's truthfulness by challenging him

*Continued*

10. The reason that Ronnie says “ ‘cash a money order’ ” (lines 153–154) rather than “get” one (line 156) is that he

- A. misunderstood the question
- B. is distressed by the forceful questioning
- C. has been forced by Sir Robert to confess
- D. is guilty of theft and has just told the truth

11. The **most probable** reason for Sir Robert’s concluding “The boy is plainly innocent” (line 183) is that Ronnie

- A. has offered a flawless defence
- B. does not change his story under scrutiny
- C. does not need the money he is accused of stealing
- D. would not shame his parents by committing such a crime

II. Read “Mrs. Rowley” on pages 6 and 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 12 to 18.

12. That the speaker’s feelings have been positively affected by memories of Mrs. Rowley is suggested **most strongly** in

- A. “The old gas bag, we called her” (line 1)
- B. “Took out her black book, fussing for it” (line 9)
- C. “Mrs. Rowley sailing, towing her time” (line 32)
- D. “Pulling away a world of gentleness” (line 34)

13. The lines that contain a simile are

- A. “Took out her black book, fussing for it  
In her bag, chatted for twenty minutes” (lines 9–10)
- B. “Same as last week for the tinned fruit, is it,  
Dear? We’ve got a new line of puddings in” (lines 13–14)
- C. “And wheezed happily away, losing herself  
In the long streets like a soft giant ghost” (lines 17–18)
- D. “. . . wheezing not at all as she soared,  
Pulling away a world of gentleness” (lines 33–34)

14. For Mrs. Rowley, the **most significant** purpose of her regular Thursday call is to

- A. increase her profits
- B. visit with her regulars
- C. advertise new products
- D. take orders from her customers

15. An abrupt shift in the poem’s development occurs between lines

- A. 12 and 13
- B. 16 and 17
- C. 24 and 25
- D. 32 and 33

*Continued*

16. That Mrs. Rowley valued her customers is shown by the phrase

- A. “fussing for it” (line 9)
- B. “slowly get to work” (line 12)
- C. “figure of fun” (line 19)
- D. “packed lovingly” (line 24)

17. The speaker remembers Mrs. Rowley **mainly** with

- A. sorrowful regret
- B. humorous clarity
- C. tolerant acceptance
- D. affectionate appreciation

18. The words that the speaker uses in the last two stanzas convey his feeling of

- A. joy
- B. loss
- C. despair
- D. surprise

**III. Read “Quite a Little City” on pages 8 to 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 19 to 28.**

19. The meaning of the word “subterranean” (line 6) is

- A. underworld
- B. underhanded
- C. underground
- D. underpopulated

20. The writers imply that the hotel owner’s underlying motive for requesting the change in the roadside median was **probably**

- A. political
- B. spiritual
- C. financial
- D. emotional

21. When the writers identify two qualities that “you often find in people in small prairie towns” (lines 62–63), they are using

- A. reasoning
- B. stereotyping
- C. factual knowledge
- D. psychological evidence

22. City council sought a solution to the owls’ plight as a result of

- A. the need for beautification
- B. their interest in wildlife
- C. increasing costs
- D. public pressure

*Continued*

23. The mayor's statement “ ‘It’s quite a little city we have here’ ” (lines 98–99) indicates

- A. his pride in the city
- B. the location of the city
- C. the small size of the city
- D. his disappointment in the city

24. The statement “ ‘They care about things . . . like the owls’ ” (lines 100–102) implies that the people of Moose Jaw

- A. dislike pandering to the tourist trade
- B. have their priorities in the proper order
- C. concern themselves with frivolous matters
- D. want to develop a cosmopolitan urban image

25. In the context of lines 103 to 113, the phrase “onto the carpet” (line 106) suggests that the civic bureaucrats were

- A. praised
- B. scolded
- C. dismissed
- D. encouraged

26. The words “others like them” (line 114) refer to

- A. city workers
- B. hotel owners
- C. owl watchers
- D. civic bureaucrats

*Continued*

27. When the writers of the article say that hunters and naturalists were brought together in a “rare show of solidarity” (lines 193–194), they mean that the alliance is

- A. unusual
- B. doomed
- C. political
- D. problematic

28. According to the article, the most dramatic environmental changes in Canada have occurred

- A. on the prairies
- B. in the urban areas
- C. along the Trans-Canada highway
- D. along the British Columbia border

**IV. Read Robin’s letter and revisions on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 29 to 35.**

29. In paragraph 1, Robin rewords her comment about Nathan’s summer visit in order to

- A. vary sentence length
- B. clarify the time of the visit
- C. make the sentence more courteous
- D. confirm that the visit will take place

30. Robin’s revisions to the second sentence in paragraph 2 are designed to

- A. provide specific details
- B. reduce repetitive details
- C. correct grammatical errors
- D. present scientific evidence

31. The revised last sentence of paragraph 2 presents wording that is more

- A. neutral
- B. forceful
- C. informal
- D. pretentious

32. Robin changes a punctuation mark in the first sentence in paragraph 4 for the purpose of

- A. achieving a balance
- B. emphasizing its effect
- C. developing the contrast
- D. providing a clarification

*Continued*

33. A cliché is an expression so overused that it has lost its meaning. In paragraph 4, Robin uses the cliché

- A. “protest the decision”
- B. “some explaining to do”
- C. “It goes without saying”
- D. “persuaded city council”

34. Robin’s revisions to paragraph 4 result in vocabulary choices that are more

- A. polite
- B. precise
- C. informal
- D. scientific

35. A word that is pronounced exactly like another word but has a different meaning and is spelled differently is called a homonym. In this letter, Robin has misused the homonym

- A. way (paragraph 1)
- B. here (paragraph 1)
- C. through (paragraph 3)
- D. there (paragraph 4)

V. Read “Summer of the Black Wasps” on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 36 to 43.

36. People’s trust in scientific accomplishment is **best** demonstrated by the lines

- A. “flashlight in left hand  
spray bomb in right” (lines 2–3)
- B. “*Treat nests preferably at night  
when insects are inside*” (lines 9–10)
- C. “Darkness has come  
but technology will triumph” (lines 42–43)
- D. “the air is rank with chemicals  
dripping from nest, tree & ladder” (lines 52–53)

37. The speaker views his task with

- A. resignation
- B. uncertainty
- C. optimism
- D. courage

38. To be “reluctant” (line 7) is to be

- A. careless
- B. unwilling
- C. foolhardy
- D. determined

39. The wasps are compared with gang members in

- A. lines 13 and 14
- B. lines 15 and 16
- C. line 26
- D. line 48

*Continued*

40. The figure of speech present in “the confident tones of the chemical” (line 23) is

- A. simile
- B. allusion
- C. metaphor
- D. personification

41. That the neighbors “cheerfully signal their support while wagering how soon I’ll be stung” (lines 37–39) suggests that the neighbors are

- A. extremely fearful
- B. confidently optimistic
- C. exceedingly concerned
- D. somewhat hypocritical

42. The speaker’s neighbors view his extermination attempts with

- A. amusement
- B. amazement
- C. detachment
- D. sympathy

43. The speaker’s sense of failure is **most** evident in the words

- A. “a reluctant exterminator” (line 7)
- B. “a blast of poison” (line 45)
- C. “the air is rank” (line 52)
- D. “a bumbling assassin” (line 62)

**VI. Read “The New Pilgrim’s Progress: An Odyssey of the Unemployed” on pages 16 to 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 44 to 55.**

**44.** The unemployment that the writer describes was apparently the result of the

- A. workers’ lack of ambition
- B. skilled laborers’ leaving the unions
- C. widespread failure of the economy
- D. unfair dismissal policies of city employers

**45.** When the narrator says “their numbers had spoiled the sport” (line 23), he means that the hitch-hikers’ numbers had reduced the

- A. likelihood of obtaining rides
- B. challenge of the competition
- C. safety of hitching rides
- D. skill of the players

**46.** The “hysterical season” (line 29) in New Orleans resulted from the

- A. excitement of the races
- B. popularity of the carnival
- C. conflict between tourists and hoboes
- D. immense numbers of the unemployed

**47.** The manner in which the “ ‘copper’ ” on the banana wharf (line 41) responds is influenced by

- A. people’s appearances
- B. official regulations
- C. respect for justice
- D. fear of fires

*Continued*

48. When the narrator says that he did not have a “prepossessing appearance” (line 43), he means that he was not

- A. talented
- B. grateful
- C. appealing
- D. intelligent

49. When the narrator states “I was beginning to feel a mental kinship with these underdogs” (lines 52–53), he means that he

- A. feared for his safety among them
- B. accepted that they were all criminals
- C. assumed that they were all born losers
- D. shared a sense of brotherhood with them

50. The narrator suggests that the Llano community was an unhappy place because the

- A. children worked long hours
- B. people lacked a sense of choice
- C. work was not shared by everyone
- D. wealth was taken by those who left

51. The “truth” that the newspapers were hiding through “subtle distortion” (line 91) was that the unemployed were

- A. forming unions
- B. instigators of social unrest
- C. victims of an economic crisis
- D. unwilling to adapt to changing conditions

*Continued*

52. By referring to the unemployed as “ ‘the idle’ ” (line 92), the newspapers suggested **mainly** that the unemployed were

- A. lazy and lacking in ambition
- B. dishonest and misleading the public
- C. well-off and behaving like parasites
- D. irresponsible and looking for adventure

53. When the narrator writes “Thus it was to be ‘idle’ ” (lines 100–101), his tone is

- A. sarcastic
- B. apathetic
- C. remorseful
- D. self-pitying

54. The narrator’s final comment, “I can still taste the peculiar flavor of mush and molasses; I can still hear the pounding of locomotives, and feel the coal dust in my eyes” (lines 104–106), indicates that his experiences were

- A. indelible
- B. destructive
- C. monotonous
- D. uninteresting

55. The **main** purpose of this article is to provide insight into the

- A. confusion generated by the Depression
- B. class society created by the Depression
- C. challenging nature of the demands of the Depression
- D. callous misrepresentation of the victims of the Depression

**VII. Read the excerpt from *The Buddha Tree* on pages 19 to 22 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 56 to 70.**

56. The boys have not spoken to anyone of their experience in the conduit (lines 24–26) because they

- A. hope to try again
- B. secretly enjoy being thieves
- C. dread reliving their feelings of panic
- D. do not wish to share their excitement with others

57. The fact that Ryokun drives out “unpleasant memories of the conduit” (lines 28–29) by anticipating another exciting adventure is an example of

- A. irony
- B. climax
- C. symbolism
- D. foreshadowing

58. The two boys decide to swim in the flooded river because they

- A. are seeking thrills
- B. have accepted a dare
- C. have been forbidden to do so
- D. enjoy bragging to their friends

59. In lines 58 to 62, Ryokun is overwhelmed by his awareness of the

- A. casual attitude of the local farmers
- B. river’s power compared to his own
- C. foolishness of swimming in the floodwaters
- D. water’s depth in the town section of the river

*Continued*

60. In context, the word “futile” (line 64) means

- A. useless
- B. difficult
- C. awkward
- D. challenging

61. What does Ryokun **ultimately** realize in lines 65 and 66?

- A. Courage is aroused by the power of the flood.
- B. Pleasure in the moment eclipses potential danger.
- C. Companionship is comforting in the face of danger.
- D. Boldness is challenged by the strength of the current.

62. That Ryokun’s situation is compared with that of the frogs (lines 77–84) serves to

- A. relieve tension
- B. add an element of disbelief
- C. emphasize his helplessness
- D. foreshadow the outcome of the predicament

63. The phrase “clutching feverishly at the water” (line 90) indicates that Ryokun is

- A. furious
- B. resigned
- C. desperate
- D. frustrated

64. The sentence “Neither of them spoke” (line 97) suggests that the boys

- A. have satisfied their curiosity
- B. are too depressed to respond
- C. have swallowed too much water
- D. are too traumatized to communicate

*Continued*

65. The **most significant** aspect of the relationship between Ryokun and Nobu is their

- A. shared expression of guilt
- B. mutual desire for excitement
- C. basic understanding of floods
- D. common delight in swimming

66. Ryokun's understanding that the river hidden under the floodwaters keeps "always to its course" (line 114) suggests that the river symbolizes the

- A. impersonality of Nature
- B. power of indecision
- C. control of progress
- D. formation of habit

67. Ryokun resents Mineyo "speaking so lightly of what she knew nothing about" (lines 128–129) because

- A. she seldom goes to the river
- B. he is embarrassed by his stupidity
- C. she always unfairly reprimands him
- D. he has experienced terror in the river

68. The **most significant** insight gained by Ryokun through the river adventure is his new

- A. knowledge about his own limitations
- B. discovery that a flooded river follows its usual course
- C. realization that instinctive reactions can be life-savers
- D. understanding that frogs and humans may be compared

*Continued*

69. The writer's attitude about Ryokun and his behavior can be described as being

- A. detached
- B. surprised
- C. condemning
- D. understanding

70. In many cultures, there are stories of floods followed by the rebirth of the land or people. That this story reflects this pattern is supported by the statement

- A. "they seemed to know by instinct when the water would recede" (lines 13–14)
- B. "With hands raised, he jumped straight in" (lines 40–41)
- C. "Delight in the swift, effortless floating faded as they realized what lay ahead" (lines 56–57)
- D. "Ryokun and his friend were floating in the middle of the river, between the two rows of half-drowned willow-trees" (lines 72–73)









*English 33: Part B*  
*January 1994*

